

Lion Clog Works (Bolton, Lancashire) Catalogue of Clogs and Pattens



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Introduction

Introduction



This is a catalogue of clogs, pattens and overclogs issued by the Lion Clog Works of 17 to 21 Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire in the early 1920s.

Though not mentioned in these pages, proprietor James Rogan is named in a later trade price list issued by Lion Clog Works.

That list has been available online for a number of years, and it includes many of the same illustrations as this catalogue. The trade price list is currently online at <https://www.boltonrevisited.org.uk/s-mending-clogs.html>

That list claims that the business had been established for over one hundred years. This catalogue states “established 1857”, which suggests that the trade price list dates from the late 1950s. As James Rogan died in 1957, it is not clear whether the business continued to use stationery bearing his name for some time after his death, or whether it had decided that the year of establishment was in fact earlier than 1857. I will consider the latter issue in this introduction.

Unfortunately it is difficult to be completely certain about the date when clog making began in Church Bank because old town and county directories did not always quote the addresses of tradespeople. For instance, the Universal British Directory of 1791 identifies the following Cloggers in “Bolton-le-Moor” without confirming addresses: Jonathan Harrison (Clogger),

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Jonathan Heelis (Clogger), William King (Clog-Maker), and John Stephenson (Clogger).

Origin of Clogs in Lancashire

Before moving on to the history of Lion Clog Works, I should mention that this catalogue quotes an old myth about the origin of clogs:

“Clogs were first introduced into Bolton in the year 1337, by the Flemish weavers, thus establishing the Clog as well as the Cotton Trade of Lancashire.”

Rogan can be forgiven for quoting these “facts” because they had been repeated at regular intervals in books and newspapers from the early nineteenth century onwards. He had no reason to regard them as being fairy stories.

Since preparing the first version of this introduction in March 2021, I have done further research into the earliest date that the myth of Flemish introduction of clogs into Lancashire appeared. (See “What Did The Flemish Weavers Ever Do For Us?”) I have also obtained a copy of A. P. Wadsworth’s 1942 paper “The Myth of the Flemish Weavers”. I agree with Wadsworth’s assertion that Edward Baines, in his 1824 history of Lancashire, first claimed in print that Flemish weavers had brought clogs to Lancashire, though in Baines’ defence it is possible that he was influenced by local folklore.

J. Corry’s 1825 history of Lancashire suggests that Flemish Weavers settled in Bolton in 1570.

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Bolton has for ages been celebrated as the seat of manufactures. Leland, who visited it in the sixteenth century informs his readers that "Bolton-upon-Moore market stondeth most by cottons and course yarne. Divers villages in the Mores about Bolton do make cottons. Nother the site nor ground about Bolton is so good as it is about Byri. The burne at Bolton some canale, but more Se cole, of the wich the pittes be not far of. They burne turfe also." The cottons mentioned by this Tourist, were coarse woollens. Some Flemish weavers, are said by tradition, to have settled in Bolton in the year 1570; and they doubtless were the original manufacturers of those coarse woollens which Leland calls cottons.

By 1835, Samuel Lewis, in his topographical dictionary of England, had settled on an earlier date for the arrival of the Flemish Weavers in Lancashire. Without quoting a source for the event, but possibly just Edward Baines' 1824 history, Lewis states that Bolton "was of little importance until about 1337, when the emigrant Flemings, who fixed their residence here, introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth, and laid the foundation of its future increase as a manufacturing town ..." The date 1337 has been repeated regularly since then, and if a source is quoted, it is usually Lewis.

Though 1337 is the date most commonly quoted, a range of dates from the twelfth century to the early seventeenth century has been suggested by various authors. If an event happened at some point over a period of five hundred years, without any evidence produced in support of it, my suspicions are aroused.

Without quoting a date, Edward Baines in 1836 stated that the wooden shoes of the Flemish Weavers were the inspiration for the Lancashire clog.

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In Rivington, as in the other moorish lordships to the north-west of Bolton, the tide of population is subsiding, while in the parent township it is swelling with more than corresponding rapidity. The emigrant Flemings, undismayed by the severity of the climate and the sterility of the soil, took up their residence on the south-eastern side of the county of Lancaster ; and there is still preserved in this place, a pair of the wooden shoes of a Flemish weaver, on the model of which the modern clogs of the district extending from the Roch to the Ribble seem to have been constructed.

Though this has been quoted as a fact ever since, and is repeated on websites to this day, it was debunked many years ago. Evelyn Vigeon examined the claim in her 1977 paper “Clogs or Wooden Soled Shoes”. The paper is available online, and can be found by means of a Google search.

What Did The Flemish Weavers Ever Do For Us?



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April 2021

In brief, clogs with wooden soles and leather uppers are known to have been produced in limited numbers during the seventeenth century, having evolved from the earlier pattens which had been made in Britain for hundreds of years by then. During the eighteenth century clogs became much more popular than pattens, though as this catalogue demonstrates, pattens continued to be produced into the twentieth century. In the form of overclogs,

they are still available to order for use in high-risk workplaces such as foundries.

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Clog Making in Church Bank, Bolton

Church Bank is a continuation of Churchgate, and is to the north of the Parish Church of Saint Peter, running down to the River Croal.



Map 1 – location of Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire

Clog and Patten Maker Richard Webster was living in Church Bank by 1851, though whether his premises were the same as those which later became the Lion Clog Works is not known.

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Richard Webster

Webster was born in Bolton around 1819. He was a Clogger by 1841, when he was in his early 20s, but lived at Mill Street, Little Bolton. He gave his address as Little Bolton in 1843 when he married Catherine Bury (sometimes recorded as Berry) at Bolton Parish Church.

By 1846 he was listed as being a Clog and Patten Maker in a county directory, with premises in Churchgate. The 1851 census shows him in Church Bank, and a directory of 1855 and a newspaper report of 1856 show him at the same location. The 1855 directory also lists Richard Webster as a Boot and Shoe Maker and a Retailer of Beer in Church Bank. However, by 1861 he had relocated to 35 Churchgate, just round the corner from Church Bank. This suggests that it is possible that the business which became Lion Clog Works moved into Webster's former Church Bank premises in 1857.

Richard continued trading at 35 Churchgate throughout the 1860s and into the 1870s. Various documents describe him as a Clog and Patten Maker, Clogger, Boot and Shoe Maker, and Shoe Dealer. I assume that the main focus of his business was clog making because he described himself as a Clogger in the 1861 and 1871 censuses. Richard and Catherine had a large family, known children being John (born 1844), Catherine (1848), Richard (1851), Thomas (1853), George (1856), Sarah (1859), and Fanny (1861). John And Thomas became Cloggers, George a Painter, but son Richard died in childhood in 1861.

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When Richard Webster died in 1876, a Mrs. Webster was listed in a directory as being a Clogger at 35 Churchgate. It seems likely that this was Richard's widow Catherine, who was born in Bolton around 1822. The likelihood is that she was managing the business for one of her sons, rather than making clogs herself. Son John was a Clogger by the age of 17 in 1861, and Thomas was a Clogger's Apprentice in 1871, also at the age of 17.

John Webster married Martha Roberts in the mid-1860s, and moved away from Churchgate. By 1869 he was at 2 Bank Street, Bolton, and by 1871 he had moved to 42 Snowden Street. Other known addresses are 23 Kent Street, Little Bolton (1891) and 117 Bury New Road, Bolton (1901). He usually described himself as a Clogger, though also as a Clogger and Shoe Maker.

Thomas Webster remained at 35 Churchgate into the 1880s, his occupation being Clogger. He probably made clogs for his mother following the death of his father in 1876. However by 1881 Mrs. Webster had become a Millinery Shopkeeper, so Thomas was no doubt trading as a Clogger in his own right. He married Sarah Hartley (born Louth, Lincolnshire around 1862) in the early 1880s, and by 1891 they had moved to 37 Bury New Road, Tonge with Haulgh.

Despite the move, the Websters must have retained an interest in 35 Churchgate. A directory of 1895 lists a Mrs. Sarah Webster as being a Clogger there, but Thomas Webster was a Clogger, and Boot and Shoe Maker, at Darcy Lever.

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By 1901 Thomas Webster had a complete change in career and became a Publican in Bollington, Cheshire. This ended the long involvement of the Webster family in clog making in Churchgate, Bolton. He then became landlord of the Stamford Arms Hotel, Bowden, Cheshire, where he remained until his death in 1925.

James Lee

Following the move of Richard Webster to 35 Churchgate, James Lee appears as a Clogger or Clog and Patten Maker in Church Bank, being mentioned in a county directory and newspaper report of 1858. It is possible that he took premises in Church Bank as early as 1857, being the year in which the Lion Clog Works was said to have been established.

Unfortunately I have been unable to find a Clogger called James Lee in the 1861 and 1871 censuses. After 1858, the next mention in records is of a James Lee, Clog and Patten Maker, at 6 Blackburn Street, Bolton (1869 directory), and at the same address in 1871 as a Clogger.

In the 1881 census, there was a James Lee, Clogger, at 41 Foundry Street, Great Bolton. He was born in Little Bolton, Lancashire around 1827. From his age, it is possible that James was a younger brother of William Lee, born in Bolton about 1812, though at present I have been unable to prove a family connection.

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William Disley and William Lee

A legal notice published in August 1860 announced that the partnership between William Disley and William Lee, “carrying on business in Church-bank as Clog and Patten Makers”, was dissolved by mutual agreement.

Neither man is identified as being a Clogger in any records around that time. Nevertheless, I believe I have identified the two men who seem to have had a short-lived partnership.

William Disley

William Disley was born in Wigan, Lancashire around 1802. He had a large family, all of his children being born in Bolton, some specifically in Tonge with Haulgh. Joseph (1827) and Mary (1829) were children of Disley’s first wife Mary. With second wife Sarah Bleakley, the additions to the family were Mary (1832), William (1834), Jonas (1836), Alice (1837), Charles (1839), Peter (1841), James (1843), John (1847), and Joseph (1848). First son Joseph died in 1841.

Baptismal records exist for most of the children, and these quote William Disley’s occupation and residence. From the late 1820s to 1837 the residence is simply Great Bolton, and Disley’s occupation is mainly just Labourer, though once Foundry Man. From 1839 onwards the residence is Haulgh or Tong Fold. In the 1841 census, Disley’s occupation is Labourer at an Iron Foundry.

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A few baptismal records in the mid-1840s suggest either an unexpected change in career, or an error in the records. Disley's occupation is recorded as Farmer. I saw transcriptions of these baptisms first, and wondered whether this was a transcription error, but I have seen images of the documents and they do state Farmer. One possibility is that his occupation was misheard. In the 1851 census he stated it to be Iron Founder, so I wonder whether Founder was misheard as Farmer more than once. This could be resolved by referring to the birth certificates for the relevant children, but the information is not critical to my research.

The only record which connects William Disley to Church Bank is a directory of 1858 which places him at the Rising Sun, 2 Church Bank. This is the same time as James Lee was trading as a Clogger in that street. Bearing in mind the fact that Richard Webster was both a Clogger and Beer Retailer in Church Bank, could Disley have been a Publican and Clogger?

At the time of son William's marriage in 1860, Disley was again described as being a Labourer. His occupation in the 1861 census was Carter, and the Disleys were at 93 Bury Old Road, Tonge with Haulgh, Bolton.

He was at the same address in 1871 when a directory of that year listed him as a Clogger and Beer Retailer, confirming my belief that the two occupations could be combined. He may have regarded clog making as a sideline because in that year's census he described himself as a Wholesale Brewer. Disley died in 1873, and his most recent occupation stated when son John married was Beerseller.

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Peter and John Disley

The 1861 census showed that sons Peter and John were also Cloggers. It is possible that they worked at Church bank, and that their father's involvement was to give a legal formality to the partnership agreement with William Lee.

Peter Disley was born in Tonge with Haulgh, Lancashire in 1841. His involvement in clog making appears to have been short-lived. He married Isabella Holden in the early 1860s. They moved to Hag End, Tonge with Haulgh, and then to Bradford Park. From the 1860s onwards Peter appears to have worked in a chemical works to the time of his death in 1910.

His brother John was born in Tonge with Haulgh in 1847. He continued to live at 93 Bury Old Road for a number of years, being a Clogger there in 1871. John married Sarah Jane Gorse in 1873, and parish records of children baptised in 1873 and 1874 show him to be a Clogger. However, by 1876 he is described as Beerseller and Brewer. One record of 1881 quotes Moulder as his occupation, and another Clogger. John moved to Bury, Lancashire in the early 1880s, and died there in 1886. When his son Elijah Gorse Disley married in 1921, he quoted his father's last occupation as Publican.

Like his father William, John appears to have combined clog making with other occupations.

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William Lee

William Lee was born in Bolton, Lancashire around 1812. From the mid-1840s onwards records show him to have been a greengrocer with a residence in Great Bolton. In the 1851 census his residence was in Deansgate, Bolton, and in 1861 he was at 168 Deansgate.

No records link him to clog making, or place him in Church Bank. Yet I believe it is this William Lee who was in a short-lived partnership with William Disley until August 1860. It seems likely that his involvement was a legal formality, and he played a role in the partnership on behalf of three of his sons, who were Cloggers. Eldest son William would have been seventeen years old at the time the partnership with Disley was dissolved. William (senior) may have been an older brother of James Lee, who had been a Clogger in Church Bank in the 1850s.

William, Albert, Edwin and Ambrose Lee

William Lee, the greengrocer, was the father of William (born 1842), Albert (1846), Edwin (1853), and Ambrose (1853). The Lee brothers were all born in Bolton, Lancashire.

When the Lee family were living at 168 Deansgate in 1861, William age 18, Albert 15, and Edwin 13 were described as being Cloggers. Deansgate is a short walk via Churchgate to Church Bank, so it is possible that they were employed there by James Lee, or by the partnership of William Disley and William Lee (senior). I should mention that there were other

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Cloggers trading in Deansgate at that time, such as George Lyon at 164 Deansgate, so it is possible that the Lee brothers worked closer to home. However in subsequent years they clearly had a long-term involvement in clog making in Church Bank.



Map 2 – Churchgate and Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire

William Lee (junior) married Sarah Ann Watson in 1862. Parish marriage and baptismal records in the 1860s confirm that he continued to be a Clogger, though his address is only stated as Great Bolton. However, in a directory of 1869, he is listed as a Clog and Patten Maker at 19 and 21 Church bank, Bolton. This appears to be the first record of clog making at the premises which became known as the Lion Clog Works in future years. He also advertised for an apprentice for the clogging trade at this address. This suggests that the business was growing, especially if his three younger brothers were already employed as Cloggers.

At the start of the 1870s, William had a change in career. In a directory of 1871 he was listed as a Clogger at 14 Ashburner

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Street, Bolton, rather than in Church Bank. In that year's census, still at 14 Ashburner Street, he gave his occupation as Potato Dealer. My assumption is that around this time father William either retired or died, and son William took over his business and ceased making clogs. In the 1881 census he was shown to be living at 10 to 16 Howell Croft South, Bolton, which is just round the corner from Ashburner Street. Both are a short walk from Victoria Square in the centre of Bolton.



Map 3 – Ashburner Street and Howell Croft South, Bolton

By the early 1890s, William Lee had moved to Thornton Cleveleys on Lancashire's Fylde coast, where he continued as a Fruit Dealer. He died there in 1914.

Albert Lee had also moved away from Church Bank by the early 1870s. In 1867 he married Amelia Brown (born Wigan, Lancashire in about 1848). By 1871 he was living in Moor Lane, Bolton and was a Clog and Shoe Maker, being a master

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employing one man and four boys. He moved to John Street, but died in the mid 1870s.

Following the death of Albert, Amelia kept the business going into the 1890s. She was described as a Clogger at 2 John Street in the 1881 and 1891 censuses. Whether she made clogs or supervised Journeymen Cloggers is not known.

A newspaper report about the theft of boots from his shop confirms that Edwin Lee was at Church Bank by 1870. (He had married Elizabeth Julia Lucy Wells, born Bolton 1847, in 1869.) His address in the 1871 census was 19 Church Bank, occupation Clogger. He placed a large number of newspaper advertisements during the 1870s, some in his own name, but others were in the name of Lee Brothers or just the business name of Lee's. These advertisements confirmed that Edwin was trading from 19 and 21 Church Bank, and they often mentioned that the establishment was opposite the new parish church, St. Peter's having opened in 1871.

Initially Edwin shared premises at Church Bank with his brother Ambrose, as both were listed as being Cloggers there in 1870. Ambrose had married Betsy Pilling in 1869, and by 1871 they had moved to Turton Street, Bolton. Next they moved to 59 Great Moor Street, but an advertisement of 1871 stated that the Lee Brothers had premises at 66 Moor Lane as well as at Church Bank. Ambrose was recorded as being a Clogger, Boot and Clog Maker, and Boot and Shoe Maker at 59 Great Moor Street, Bolton into the 1890s.

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In 1901 his residence was 91 Deane Church Lane, and in a directory of 1905 he was listed as being a Photographer there, as well as being a Clogger at the Great Moor Street premises. Still at Deane Church Lane in 1911, he called himself a Clog Maker and Boot Dealer in that year's census. At the age of 87, he was a Retired Bootmaker at 120 Higher Swan Lane in 1939, and died there in 1941.

Edwin Lee advertised 19 and 21 Church Bank as "Lee's Noted Cheap Shop", "Lee's Boot and Clog Establishment", and "Lee's Boot Factory". At first he lived on the premises, but by 1881 his home address was 357 Bury Road, Tonge with Haulgh. From the 1870s to the 1890s he described himself as a Wholesale Boot and Clog Manufacturer, Boot and Clog Maker, Boot, Clog and Slipper Manufacturer, and Bespoke Upper Manufacturer. In an advertisement of 1872, he described his business as follows:

"All the Seatsmen work round one large bench—it is the largest and most convenient bench in Lancashire. In the Clog Sole Department special attention is paid to obtain neatness and ease, being first-class Hand-made Soles, which cannot fail to please. With an active foreman, and a personal supervision that nothing be wasted, he [Edwin Lee] is enabled to sell better clogs, and at less price, than any shop in Bolton."

This advertisement appears to acknowledge the extent of the competition in Bolton, for there were many Cloggers working in the town at that time, but perhaps implies that some of them were cutting costs by using factory-made soles.

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Advertisements in April and May 1872 offered the whole of the Church Bank shop front for sale, including window and door, and boots and clogs were offered at reduced prices “previous to alterations”. Lee’s premises reopened after alterations on Saturday June 15th 1872, and a new stock of boots, shoes and clogs was advertised. Subsequent advertisements referred to the Church Bank premises as having a “Fine Display of BOOTS AND CLOGS which are Exhibited through two of the Largest Windows in Bolton”.

Following completion of the alterations to the Church Bank premises, advertisements in September 1872 notified customers that the business done in Moor Lane would in future be carried on exclusively in Church Bank, “two minutes walk from the top of Bradshawgate, Bolton”. The shop at 66 Moor Lane was advertised as to let.

Despite concentrating business at Church Bank in the early 1870s, by 1880 Edwin Lee had opened what he called “Lee’s Town branch”, at 102 Newport Street, near Trinity Church. This expansion might not have been successful because the Newport Street premises were not mentioned in advertisements from 1881 onwards.

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Map 4 – junction of Newport Street and Trinity Street

In 1882 Edwin's youngest daughter Lizzie died. She was two years old.

By 1900 Edwin Lee appears to have diversified. The Church Bank Cycle Co. advertised availability of its patent 'cam' rim brakes, and morrow hubs for any make of cycle. The address given for the cycle business was just "Church Bank", so it is not clear whether premises were shared with the boot and clog business. An advertisement placed in the name of Church Bank Cycle Co. in 1901 proclaims "EXTENSION OF PREMISES". The company's address in 1906 was The Universal Cycle Stores, Church Bank, said to be one minute from the Grand Theatre. In 1907, advertisements specified the address to be 25-27 Churchbank, suggesting that the cycle business was kept separate from the boot and clog business.

In a county directory of 1905, Edwin Lee's address is stated to be 17 Church Bank, Bolton, which suggests that his premises

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had expanded to include 17 to 21 Church Bank, later to be known as Lion Clog Works. As well as being a Clogger, he is also listed as a Cycle Agent.

There was further diversification in 1907 with the introduction of sales of incandescent goods, phonographs, records, zonophones, and disc records at 25-27 Church Bank.

An advertisement of 1908 refers to the business as Lee's Clog Factory, at Church Bank, Bolton. From 1908 the cycle business is referred to as J. L. Lingard's Churchbank Cycle Works, with an address of 25 to 31 Churchbank. This indicates further expansion of the cycle business.

Joseph Lingard, born in Farnworth, Lancashire in 1872, married Edwin Lee's daughter Gertrude in 1895. His occupation in the 1901 census was Cycle Maker, and Cycle Dealer in 1911. In 1929 his son Harold Edwin Lingard was a Cycle Dealer at 17 Churchgate, Bolton. By 1939 Joseph was living in Lytham St. Annes, being a Cycle Dealer Retired.

By 1910 Lee was trading as Edwin Lee Ltd., and an advertisement of 1916 gives his address as being the clog factory at 33 Church Bank, Bolton, suggesting that he had left 17 to 21 Church Bank. His address in 1924 was Crown Street, which was off Deansgate and just a few minutes' walk from the long-established Church Bank premises.

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Map 5– Crown Street and Deansgate

Edwin Lee moved to 22 Newbury Road, Fairhaven, Lytham St. Annes. He is know to have been a Retired Clog Maker there in 1933, and he died at that address in 1937.

James Rogan

All of the Church Bank and Churchgate Cloggers discussed so far were born in Bolton. James Rogan, however, was born in or near Glasgow in 1877 or thereabouts. In various censuses his birthplace was given as Kinning Park, Renfrewshire, or Govan or Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Kinning Park is nowadays a suburb of Glasgow.

Rogan is referred to as James Coupland Rogan or James Copeland Rogan in some records. He was the son of James King Rogan and Margaret Gibson. The Rogans had a large family, and several of James' siblings were born in Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire.

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In 1900 James married Priscilla Hoker in Farnworth, Lancashire. How the couple met is a mystery. He gave his address as St. Andrews, Newington, London, and his occupation was Clogger. His family had no obvious connection to clog making, but the trade was well-established in Glasgow and Dumfriesshire by the late nineteenth century, so James could have learned the trade there and then relocated to London.

James Rogan was living at 30 Hoyle Road, Tooting in 1901, which is where first son James Hoker Rogan was born. However he was baptised back in Lancashire. The Rogans moved to Dumfriesshire temporarily, second son John Hoker Rogan being born there in 1903. Again the baptism was in Farnworth.

By 1906 James Rogan had moved to 37 Melville Street, Great Lever, Bolton. Daughter Ethel Ellen was born in Bolton in that year. Rogan was at the same address at the time of the 1911 census, but by 1918, when daughter Jessie was born, had moved to 36 Moncrieffe Street, Bolton.

Rogan was a “worker” at the time of the 1911 census, not an “employer”. It is possible that he worked for Edwin Lee, though there is no obvious way of confirming this after 120 years. It is also possible that he took over the 17 to 21 Church Bank premises from Edwin Lee by 1916, Lee having moved to 33 Church Bank by then. What is certain is that a county directory of 1924 records that James Rogan was a Clogger at 17 to 21 Church Bank. This clog catalogue was produced around that time.

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The Rogan family did not live at their clog making premises. In 1939 James was living at 14 Wardle Street, Bolton, and by the 1950s had moved to 20 Strawberry Hill Road, where he lived until his death in 1957.

Rogan's oldest son, James Hoker, became a Railway Clerk and moved to Monmouthshire, Wales. In later years he moved to Cheshire, and died at Nantwich in 1993.

John Hoker Rogan appears to have adopted his father's trade. In 1992 he was a Boot Repairer at 442 Blackburn Road, Bolton, but in 1957 was described as a Master Clogger. It is not currently known whether he had his own premises or worked at the Lion Clog Works.

Harold Rogan, who was born in Bolton in 1911, also became a Clogger. In 1939 he was a "Clicker (Clog)", living at 14 Wardle Street, Bolton. I assume he worked for his father at Lion Clog Works. He was described as a Master Clogger in 1957. A 1961 directory places Lion Clog Works at 11 Church Bank, Bolton, suggesting that business had diminished since the 1950s. Harold Rogan is known to have continued making clogs into the 1970s, so it was probably his business by then. It is not known whether brother John Hoker was involved or whether he worked as a Clogger elsewhere. Harold died in 1976, his address being his father's former house at 20 Strawberry Hill Road. John Hoker died in 1983.

A nice photograph of Harold Rogan making clogs in his Bolton workshop can be found online with a careful search. I do not

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have permission of the copyright owner to reproduce it here, but it can be found on the web.

James Rogan's daughter Jessie was involved in the business in the late 1930s, assisting in the shop. Her older sister Ethel Ellen married in 1933 and moved to Glasshoughton, between Castleford and Pontefract in Yorkshire. She appears to have returned to Bolton during the Second World War, and died there in 1943.

Summary and Conclusions

Clog making was established in Church Bank by the early 1850s, Richard Webster being the first named as trading there.

Richard Webster left Church Bank in the mid-1850s, and James Lee started making clogs there around that time. His relationship to the sons of William Lee is not known, though he may have been their uncle and first employer. Alternatively they may have worked for the partnership of William Disley and William Lee.

The Lee brothers were Cloggers while living in Deansgate at the start of the 1860s, but during the decade took on the premises at 19 to 21 Church Bank. William moved elsewhere, and changed career, so Church Bank became Edwin's place of business. He expanded into 17 Church Bank by 1905, but by 1916 had moved to other premises nearby. James Rogan took on 17 to 21 Church Bank, which by the 1920s were named the Lion Clog Works.

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Harold Rogan continued making clogs into the 1970s, and was no doubt the last clog maker in Bolton town centre.

At the time of writing there are two clog makers in the Bolton area. These are John Fox and John Rickard. However the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020/21 will have given them little opportunity for trading.

The accuracy of my research into individuals could be improved by the purchase of copy birth, marriage and death certificates for events from 1837 onwards, but the expense could not be justified. I will revisit the research when the 1921 census becomes available online, and when I can access archive resources in person in Bolton.

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The Range of Clogs

In the early 1870s the advertisements for clogs placed by the Lees were not very specific about the styles available. Details from an advertisement in 1870 were as follows:

- Lee's Men's New Clogs, best make 2s. 9d.
- Lee's Women's New Clogs, best make 2s. 5d.
- Lee's Children's New Clogs, best make 1s. 2d.

The price for men's clogs in 1869 had been 3s. 0d., so there was a reduction around the time that Edwin Lee took over from brother William.

A little more detail was given in another advertisement placed in 1870. Edwin sold "Men's Fancy Clogs, Patent Cappsels" from 2s. 11d., and "Men's New Blucher Clogs" from 2s. 9d.

An advertisement of 1871 specified that round or square toes for clogs were available, but styles of uppers were not specified. They were claimed to be "Noted for being the Best and Cheapest in Bolton". However in 1872 fancy lace-up clogs were advertised, with options including "Patent Calf Cappsels", "White Pearl Buttons", and "Patent Calf Facings". The premises at 19 to 21 Church Bank held a large stock of ready-made clogs, but there was no extra charge for ordered clogs.

In 1873, Edwin Lee advertised availability of second-hand clogs from 9d., little new clogs from 1s. 2d., and men's lace-up clogs from 3s. 11d. All could be made "on a few hours' notice".

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Ambrose Lee's advertisements also lacked detail, in 1877 quoting prices of 3s. 6d. for men's, and 2s. 10d. for women's clogs. These were starting prices, but styles were not mentioned.

Some clog makers included illustrations of their clogs in their newspaper advertisements, which helps to confirm the styles available at a particular time. Unfortunately advertisements placed by the Lee brothers did not include illustrations.

This Lion Clog Works catalogue presents the most extensive range of clogs and pattens that I have seen from any source. It is possible that other Cloggers also had a very wide range, but their catalogues have not survived to confirm this, or surviving documents are not readily available for inspection.

It is likely that James Rogan continued making many of the clog styles previously made in Church Bank by the Lee family and Richard Webster before them. The clasp clog in particular is regarded as being the traditional Lancashire clog, though the clasps used were probably made in Sheffield, Yorkshire. Other widely-available styles included the Blucher, Derby Boot, Bar Clog, and various styles fastened with buckles rather than clasps or laces.

Before settling in Bolton, James Rogan worked in London and Scotland, and may have introduced influences from these other places into his clogs.

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Imitation Dutch Sabots

Perhaps the most unusual clogs in the catalogue are the “Imitation Dutch Sabots”, made with wooden soles and light brown leather uppers. These were intended to be lighter and more comfortable than the solid wooden klompen usually worn by the Dutch. They were suitable for use at entertainments and carnivals, but from the look of the soles in the illustration would not have been of use for clog dancing.

“English Dutch” clogs were not unique to the Lion Clog Works. Clog dancers had begun to wear them on the music hall stage when they appeared as “Dutch delineators”, and “Dutch” clogs with leather uppers were used in the musical comedy “Miss Hook of Holland”. This opened in London in January 1907, which is after James Rogan left the capital city, but was performed for the first time in Bolton, at the Theatre Royal, Churchgate, in February 1908. Rogan was living in Great Lever by then, though we do not know whether he was a theatregoer. A review of the Bolton production said that “the audience leave with the pleasing clang of wooden shoes ringing in their ears”.

Introduction



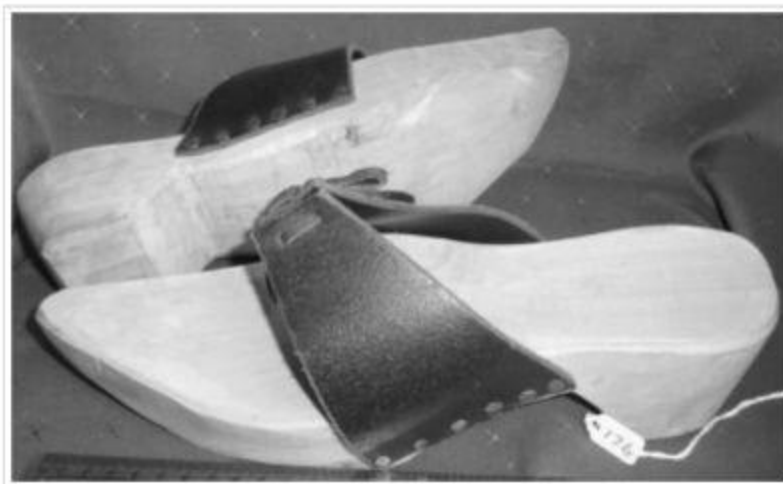
Miss Isabel Jay displaying the “Dutch” clogs worn in “Miss Hook of Holland”.

“Miss Hook” returned to Bolton in 1909 and 1910. The popularity of the musical comedy could have inspired the introduction of “Dutch Sabots” into the Church Bank range of clogs.

Pattens and Overclogs

Cloggers were often described as Clog and Patten Makers well into the twentieth century. This was not just the survival of obsolete terminology, because some Cloggers continued to make pattens, or the modern equivalent, the overclog.

Introduction



Reproduction medieval pattens made by Phil Howard

Clogs with shoe or boot uppers evolved from pattens which were fastened over other footwear. Unlike the medieval variety, the pattens in this catalogue were available with clog irons or strips of leather on the soles to prevent wear to the wood. The catalogue shows that they were only offered in women's sizes, reflecting their typical use on laundry day.

Such pattens were available in other countries where the British settled, such as New Zealand.

Overclogs were a modern update of pattens intended to be worn over boots to protect the wearer's feet in industrial workplaces such as foundries.

Introduction



Modern ‘overclogs’ made by Walkleys of Mytholmroyd

Other Clog Styles

The catalogue emphasises that the clogs were made from “Willow or Box Hide, not stiff Clog Leather”. Old clasp clogs in particular which have survived to the present tend to be made of very hard leather, which would have made them easy to slip on and off. In some rural areas, it is noted that people bought a larger size and stuffed them with straw for comfort and warmth. This would not have been necessary for clogs with softer leather uppers, as sold by Rogan.

The catalogue lists Ankle Strap Clogs in sizes up to women’s. They are known to have been popular for young girls, but availability in women’s sizes seems unusual.

Introduction

The catalogue includes a Laundry or Garden Clog, which has no fastening. This style is unusual and may have been influenced by European wooden shoes such as French galoches, though these tended to have hard lacquered uppers rather than soft leather. It also looks like a distant cousin of the Welsh Slipper Clog, pictured below. Though called Welsh, clogs such as this were also made in England, for instance in Macclesfield, Cheshire.



Slip-on Welsh Slipper Clogs

The stylish Button Clogs, available in Clog Leather or Boot Leather up to size 8, are also unusual. A button-over flap is similar to that of the three-buckle clogs, but these seem to be for Sunday best rather than use in the workplace. This style of upper was popular for boots in Victorian times. The following

Introduction

photograph is of a child's pair of Button Clogs, maker unknown.



Child's Button Clogs (unknown maker)

Years after this catalogue was produced, the Clog Publicity Association produced a promotional brochure for Cloggers to use to encourage clog wearing. It included illustrations and descriptions of several of the clog styles available in this catalogue. A few examples follow.

Introduction

Derby Clog

The **DERBY CLOG** *The Footwear for the Worker*

The most popular and comfortable Clog for Workmen in the Heavy Industries. Made 5 in. to 7½ in. high, as required. Hardwood Clog Soles, fitted with Iron and Toe-plates. Watertight Uppers made from Waxed Split or Grain Leather give Footwear which is equal to all rough and wet work.

Can be fitted with Safety Capills for protecting the toes of men engaged in mines, quarries and foundries.

Specially suitable for :—Workmen in Bottling Stores, Breweries, Laundries and Waterworks. Quarrymen. Iron, Steel and Gas Workers. Miners, Builders, Labourers, Tar Sprayers, Road and Rail Workmen. Men employed in Agriculture and Dairies. Slaughterhouse and Chemical Workers.

Made in Three Classes
as required :—

- (a) Fitted with Full Watertight Tongues.
- (b) Fitted with Half Watertight Tongues.
- (c) Fitted with a Loose Tongue.



PAGE THREE

Several versions of this style were produced by the Cloggers at Lion Clog Works. Copper welts and toe plates were available,


Introduction

and clogs to this specification were sometimes marketed for use in breweries.

Blucher Clog

Mens **BLUCHER CLOG**

This Clog is made with Strong Hard-wood Soles. Uppers made from Stout Waxed Split or Grain Leather. Double Toe-plates and Ironed.



This is the recognized Clog for the Mining Industry, and most acceptable for men employed in Dyehouses. Steel and Tin Plate Workers speak highly of this Clog as being very suitable for their work.

PAGE FOUR

It is likely that some of the lace-up clogs offered for sale by Edwin Lee in the 1870s were in this style. Such clogs can still be found for sale today, described as the “Traditional Clog”.

Flap & Buckle Blucher

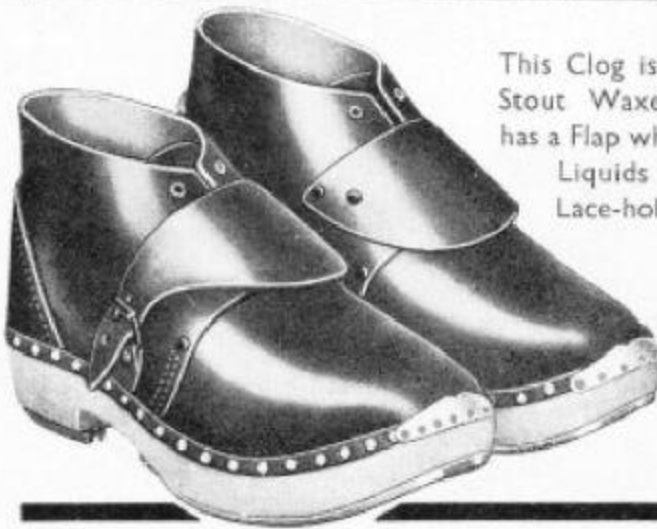
Additional protection for wearers was given by the thick leather flap which buckled over the laces in the Flap and Buckle Blucher style.

This style was said to be suitable for breweries, chemical works, and laundries, though this catalogue suggests their

Introduction

suitability for car washing. They could be combined with leather leggings to protect trousers if the wearers were expected to wash a lot of vehicles.

The FLAP & BUCKLE BLUCHER



This Clog is usually made with a Stout Waxed Split Upper, and has a Flap which prevents splashed Liquids entering through the Lace-holes.

Regularly used in Bottling Stores, Breweries, Chemical Works, Laundries and all Wet Trades.

PAGE FIVE


Introduction

Felt Lined 2 Buckle Clog

FELT LINED 2 BUCKLE

A most useful Clog for Men and Women who have to spend time in the Garden.

A warm and comfortable Clog which can be supplied with or without Irons.



PAGE EIGHT

By the 1920s, this style was often promoted as a clog suitable for gardening. It was probably imported from Germany in the late nineteenth century and was usually called at that time the Baltic Clog. British Cloggers began to make their own versions of it, and the Baltic Clog name fell out of fashion in most counties around the time of the First World War.

This catalogue offers two versions of the three-buckle style sometimes known as the Arctic Clog. Felt lining for additional warmth was an optional extra.

Introduction

Derby Shoe Clog / Dancing Clogs

This style when fastened with strap and buckle is sometimes known as the 'DerShu'.

The version fastened with laces is often called the Gibson nowadays. This is probably the most common style to have survived into the twenty-first century, being popular for general leisure and dancing purposes.

This catalogue includes two examples of dancing clogs. These were aimed at clog step dancers, not Morris dancers, and rattles in the heels were available for sixpence extra. This was a nineteenth century music hall trick to get a little extra sound when the dancer was stepping. There was also an option of adding hard wood clumps to leather dancing shoes, making them suitable for "hard shoe" step dancing.

Nowadays North West Morris Dancers often wear dancing clogs with thicker soles, external tongues with brass eyelets for attaching brass bells, and the leather uppers may be decorated with fancy crimps. There would not have been much of a market for such clogs in the 1920s, but since the Second World War there has been a large number of teams requiring Morris clogs, and this demand has helped to keep a limited number of Cloggers in business to the present.

Introduction

The DERBY Shoe CLOG

The Uppers for this Clog are made from Black and Coloured Grain Leathers, with a Light Sole, and it is most suitable for Town and Country Wear. This pattern is made with a strap and buckle; also to lace.



*For Town
and Country*

It is a smart Clog in appearance; gives adequate protection to the foot by its design, and is rapidly coming into favour with Women and Girls.



PAGE NINE

Introduction



Harry Morris of Horwich Prize Medal Morris Dancers wearing fancy clogs based on the Derby/Gibson Shoe style.

Introduction

Acknowledgements

Thanks to clog maker Phil Howard for providing the scans from which this PDF was produced.

Phil has a website at www.nw-clogs.co.uk

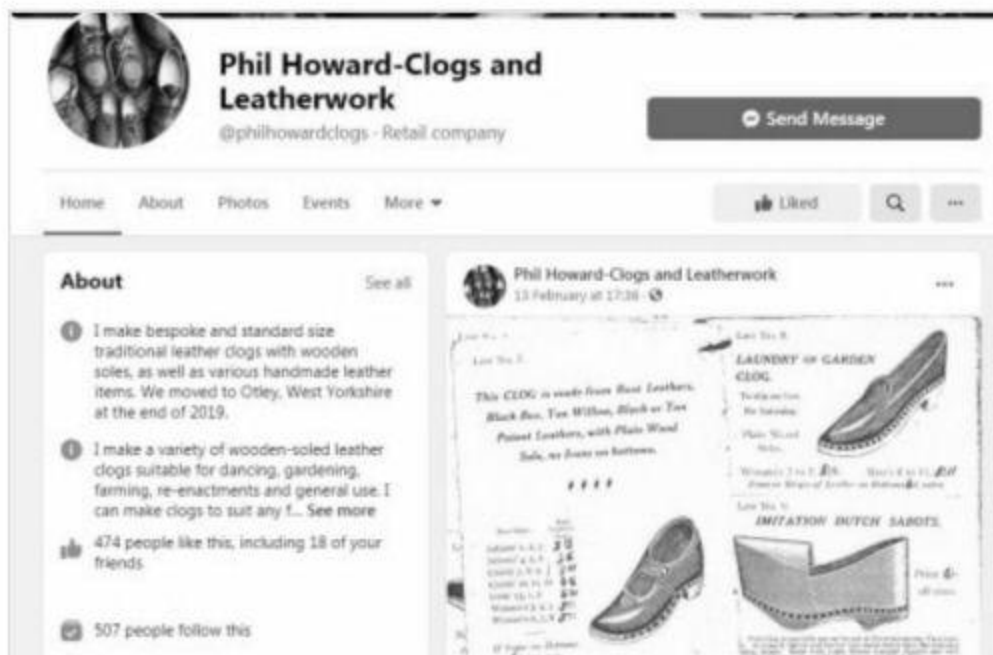


Screenshot of Phil Howard's website

He is also on Facebook and has a page at <https://www.facebook.com/philhowardclogs>

A recent post on Phil's page drew the catalogue to my attention. Phil kindly provided scans of the pages, and I have used them to create this document.

Introduction



Screenshot of Phil Howard's Facebook page

Thanks also to the Northampton Museum and Art Gallery. The museum has an extensive collection of historic footwear, and was the source of the old clog catalogue. It gave permission for non-commercial use of the catalogue pages. Northampton Museum also has a Facebook page, which is at <https://www.facebook.com/NorthamptonMuseum/>

There is a link to the museum's website on its Facebook page.

Photographs of real clogs, pattens, and overclogs in this document are by Janet M. Jackson.

Introduction

In producing the introduction to this catalogue, I used a number of online resources, some of which were subscription-only (census pages, historic newspaper articles and advertisements, etc.), but some were free. The free services worthy of mention were as follows.

For research relating to people who were baptised, married, or buried in Lancashire, the Lancashire OnLine Parish Clerks website is always worth a look. Search results are transcriptions of parish records rather than scanned images, but sometimes that is all you need. The website is at <http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/index.html>



Screenshot of the Lancashire OnLine Parish Clerks' website

The General Register Office's website at <https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/Login.asp> is designed for customers who wish to order copy birth and death certificates. However you can search the GRO's database for

Introduction

free, and it is a useful way of confirming the maiden name of a child's mother without purchasing the birth certificate. I did not allocate a budget to this little project, and the GRO has helped me to avoid incurring unnecessary expenditure.

Wherever possible I have used free software and websites to produce the PDF. I acknowledge the usefulness of the following.

I have used the LibreOffice Calc spreadsheet to collate information about the Cloggers and their premises, and the word processor Writer to write the text. This is a Microsoft Office-compatible suite, which may be downloaded for free from <https://www.libreoffice.org/>

To prepare the individual pages from Phil Howard's scans of the catalogue I used Serif's PhotoPlus Starter Edition. The source of this software was probably a computer magazine cover disk, and I believe that the program has been replaced with a new product.

To create the PDF from a combination of text documents and JPG images, I used the following free online services:

- PDF to Image - <https://pdftoimage.com/>
- JPG to PDF - <https://jpg2pdf.com/>
- Combine PDF - <https://combinepdf.com/>
- PDF Compressor - <https://pdfcompressor.com/>

Introduction

These are from the same stable and are accessed from one menu. (Other free and subscription PDF services are available!)

Maps are reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland, which permits non-commercial and educational use of the historic maps on its website at <https://maps.nls.uk/>

My research was assisted by various people who had already prepared online family trees for many of the individuals mentioned in my text. These trees produced hints which pointed me to relevant documents such as census entries or parish records. In some cases hints were in respect of unrelated individuals with the same names, but I take responsibility for accepting any of those in error.

If anyone with knowledge of the families thinks I have made mistakes, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am keen to correct any errors or to add additional information in future editions of this document. I have not purchased birth, marriage or death certificates, as the expense could not be justified to produce a document to be distributed free of charge. Some certificates could provide additional information about addresses and occupations at specific dates, perhaps filling the gaps between censuses.

In respect of censuses, the 1921 census will become available online in the not too distant future. The likelihood is that I will revisit my research when it is available, and I will distribute an updated edition of this document.

Introduction

Further Resources


The better images in this catalogue have been extracted and are available on the Facebook page of Seven Stars Sword & Step Dancers - <https://www.facebook.com/7StarsSwordandStep>

This page currently has links to hundreds of Google Photos albums of photographs of clogs and pattens, and more will be posted in due course.

The team also has a website at www/7stars.org.uk

James Rogan's Lion Clog Works (Bolton, Lancashire) Catalogue of Clogs and Pattens

Telephone
3460
Bolton

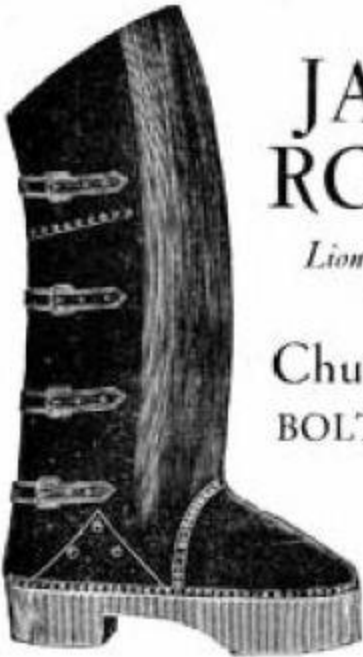


Established
over 100
years

Trade Price List of Clogs, Etc.

for all Markets of the World.

Clogs made to Customers' own requirements,
also Clog Soles, Clog Uppers and Sundries.

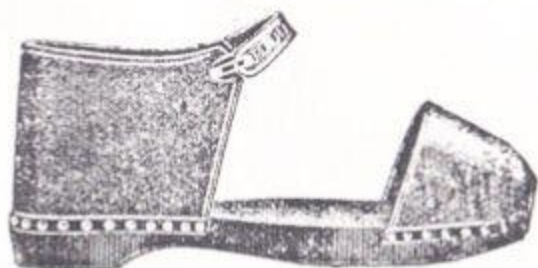


JAMES ROGAN

Lion Clog Works
17-19-21
Church Bank,
BOLTON, Lancs.

No. 33
WASHING CLOGS
Price.....

The cover of the trades price list. The following pages are
believed to be from a retail price list.

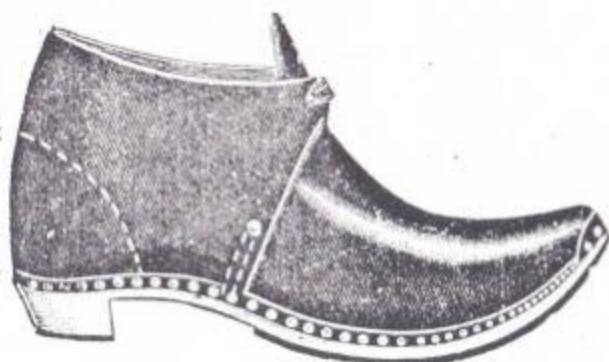


No. 4
MEN'S OVERCLOGS.

Irons or Leather on
Bottom.

No. 15
CLASP CLOGS

Kip Split
Men's.....
Youths'.....
Common and Duck
Toe.



No. 26
BLUCHER.

Kip Split
Men's
Youths'
Boys

No. 5 BAR CLOGS.

Kip Split

Women's

Girls'

Infants'

Made in Tan Patent, Tan Willow,
Also Box.



No. 28 BLUCHER FLAP

Kip Split

Men's

Youths'

Suitable for Car
Washing.



No. 25 PLAIN LACE CLOSED FRONT.

Kip Split

Men's

Youths'

Boys'





No. 10
LAW LACE, open tab.

Kip Split

Men's

Youths'

Boys'

No. 11
LACE NO
SIDE SEAM

Kip Split

Men's

Youths'

Boys'



No. 22

3 BUCKLE,
felt lined or unlined.

Men's

Youths'





No. 17
LACE CLOG, Closed Front.
 Kip Split

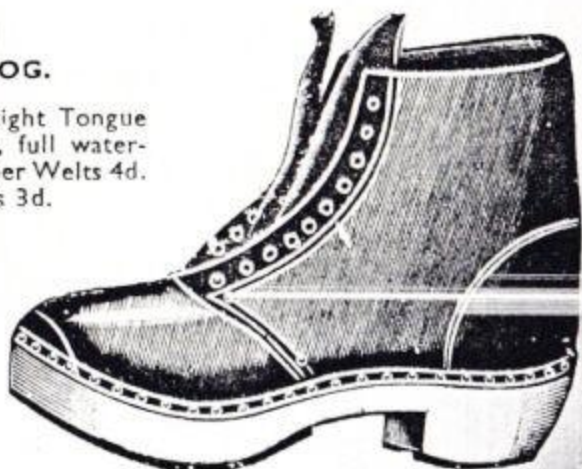
Men's
 Youths'
 Boys'

No. 31
DERBY CLOG.

7" High, half Watertight Tongue
 Strong for hard wear, full water-
 tight 6d. extra. Copper Welts 4d.
 Copper Plates 3d.

Kip Split

Men's
 Youths'



No. 30
DERBY CLOG.

Half Watertight Tongue.
 Whole Back.

Kip

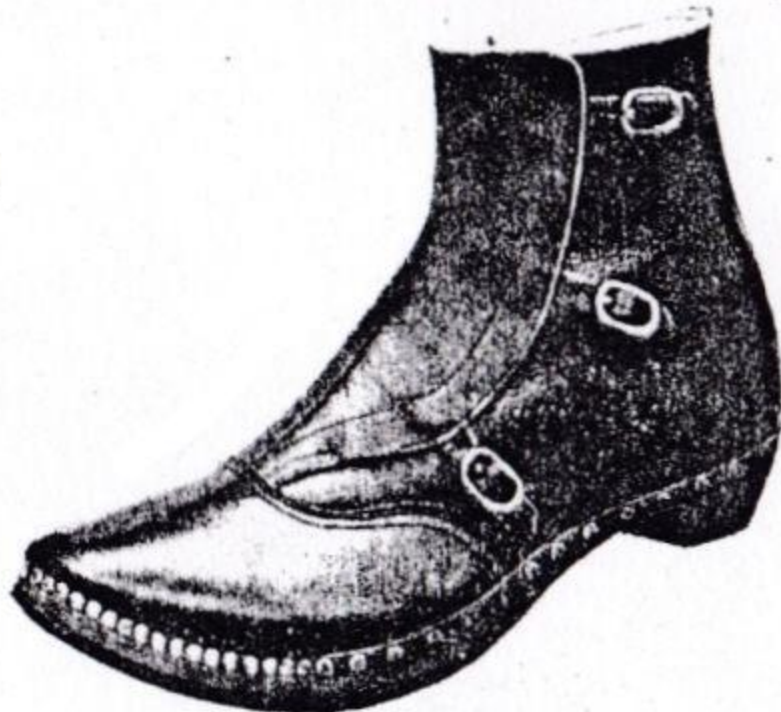
Men's
 Youths'
 Boys'



STRAP & BUCKLE CL

LIST

No. 20.



Boot Sizes.	Clog Leather.	Price.	Boot Leather.	Price.
1, 2, 3	...	4/61	...	4/61
4, 5, 6	...	4/81	...	3/6
7, 8, 9	...	5/11	...	4/11
10, 11, 12	...	4/11	...	6/11
13, 1, 2	...	6/11	...	6/11
3, 4, 5	...	6/11	...	5/11
6, 7, 8	...	5/11	...	7/11

All Clogs may be had with warm felt Lining.
See Page 9.

SHOPPING BY POST

IS MOST CONVENIENT.

Any one within reach of a pillar-box may get our *Illustrated Price List* sent free.

You can then calmly consider the merits of Goods as Illustrated in our List without the interference of any shop assistants. Wives can consult their husbands; husbands can consult their wives; Brothers can consult their sisters or lady friends; sisters can consult their brothers or male friends, and after a quiet consultation, can write out an order simply giving the List No. with size of boot worn. On page 2 you will find an average scale of ages and sizes, and at end of book are Samples of Leather. Just quote the Leather No.; don't detach. Post your letter, and clogs will be sent per return. **Your time** is too valuable to waste half-a-day in going to purchase a few shillings worth of clogs.

Lion Clog Works, Church Bank, Bolton,
LANCASHIRE.

OUR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

IS BASED ON THE

CASH SYSTEM.

We give our Customers the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE for their money, that we may keep and increase our connection.

Buying and Selling only for ready money we make no losses and can therefore sell at a small profit.

On these principles this business was established.

Lion Brand
denotes
Strength;
Durability,
and
Beauty of Form.

LION CLOG WORKS



Church Bank, Bolton.

Lion Brand
denotes
Strength,
Durability,
and
Beauty of Form.

Dr. HALL, of LEEDS, said that " A pair of Clogs is as good a gift as a good dinner."



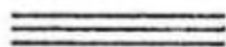
More lives are lost every year from chills caused by wet feet than from any other cause.

Official figures tell us that 146,000 under 16 years of age are carried away by disease every year in this country.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO WEARER.

WE ARE LANCASHIRE LADS.

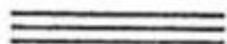


*All our CLOGS are made by British Workmen in
our own Factory at*

CHURCH BANK, . . .

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

*We test each pair separately before sending them
out. That is why we are able to guarantee
Workmanship and Material.*



SAMPLES OF LEATHER AT END OF BOOK.

SOME PEOPLE SAY:

"I cannot wear Clogs."

A sure sign that they always buy the old kinds.

SHOE CLOGS

can be worn by anyone.

We guarantee ease and comfort for the most tender feet.

You are not getting the pleasure your feet can give unless you are wearing SHOE CLOGS made from Willow or Box Hide, not stiff Clog Leather.

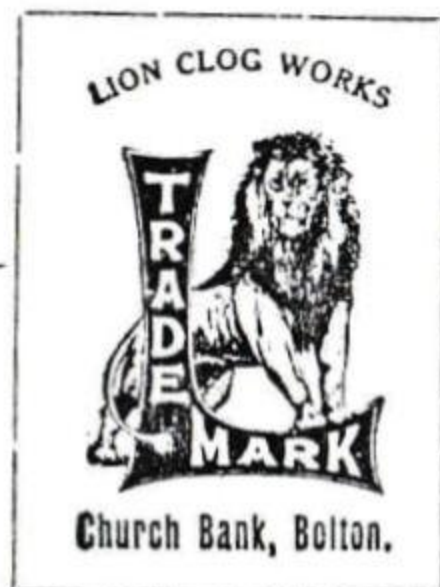
When ordering quote List Number with Prices and Sizes required.

All our Clogs are marked BOOT Sizes.

Don't cut Illustrations out.

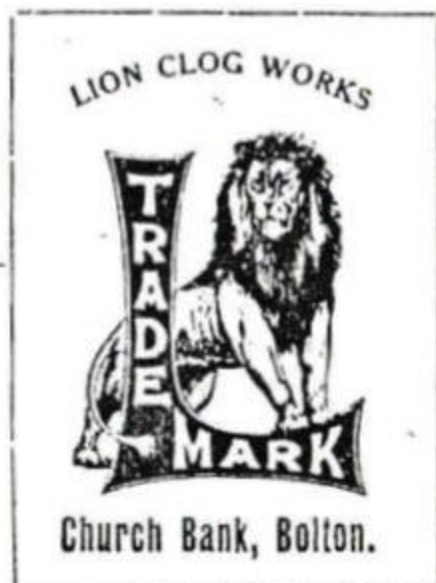
OF all the parts of the body there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience that colds, and many other diseases which proceed from colds are attributable to cold feet.

Good warm stockings and Damp Proof Clogs are guarantees of health.



WE make the Best Clog we know how,
and sell as many as we can; but the
first and foremost consideration we have is to
make each and every clog the most practical,
the most serviceable, the most enduring and
reliable that lies in our power.

The facilities at our command enables us
to turn out large quantities at a small profit
and sell at as low a price as possible.



When ordering quote the List Number and Price with
Size required.

Any other description is a waste of time.

Don't cut Illustrations out.

The
Lion Brand
Clog

LION CLOG WORKS



Is
British Made
Throughout.

Church Bank, Belton.
Lancashire.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

In all cases remittance must accompany order.

We do not give credit.

We send any Goods Carriage Paid at the following extra charge to List Price :—

						Extra to List
Any Goods to the Value of 3/- if to be carriage paid						3d.
Not exceeding	...	...	4/-	"	"	4d.
"	...	...	5/-	"	"	5d.
"	...	...	6/-	"	"	6d.
"	...	...	7/-	"	"	7d.
"	...	...	8/-	"	"	8d.
"	...	...	9/-	"	"	9d.

We make no higher charge than 9d. to pay Carriage on Goods for any amount over 9 -.

Any of our Clogs can be made with Warm Felt Lining at extra to Clog Prices.

Childs'	...	...	...	...	3d.
Boys' or Girls'	...	...	...	...	6d.
Youths' or Maids'	...	...	...	...	8d.
Men's or Women's...	...	...	...	...	9d.

If Leather on Bottoms in place of Irons.

Childs', 9d.; Boys' or Girls', 1/-; Youths' or Maids', 1/3;
Women's, 1/6; Men's, 1/9 extra to List Prices.

LIST No. 1.

PATTEN.

Tab only.

Boot Sizes.

Women's
2 to 8.

Price - 1/3



Irons or Strips of Leather on Bottom same price.

All Sizes in this List are BOOT Sizes.



Don't cut these illustrations out when ordering.
Quote the List Number and Price with size required.
Any other description is a waste of time.

LIST No. 2.



PATTEN.

Tab & Toe Cap.

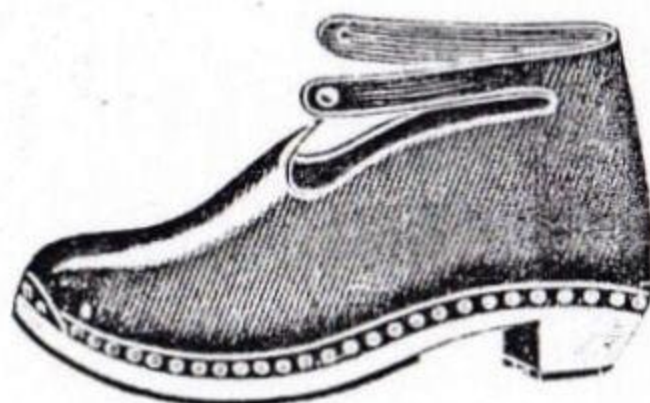
Boot Sizes—Women's 2 to 8. Price - 1/9.

Irons or Strips of Leather on Bottom same price

ANKLE STRAP CLOGS.

LIST

No. 6.



Boot Sizes.		Clog Leather.		Boot Leather.	
		Price.		Price.	
Infants' 1, 2, 3	...	2/9	...	3/13	...
Infants' 4, 5, 6	...	3/13	...	3/8	...
Childs' 7, 8, 9	...	3/8	...	3/11	...
Childs' 10, 11, 12	...	3/11	...	2/6	...
Girls' 13, 1, 2	...	2/8	...	2/11	...
Women's 3, 4, 5	...	2/11	...	3/6	...
Women's 6, 7, 8	...	3/6	...	3/11	...

*We make this Clog from Black Box,
Tan Willow, Black Patent, Tan
Patent Boot Leathers.*

See end of Book for Samples
of Leather.

LION CLOG WORKS



Church Bank, Bolton.

LACE, Open Tab.



Boot Sizes.			Clog Leather.		Boot Leather.	
			Price.		Price.	
1, 2, 3	...		1/6	...	3/6	
4, 5, 6	...		2/6	...	4/6	
7, 8, 9	...		4/6	...	4/11	
10, 11, 12	...		4/11	...	3/6	
13, 1, 2	...		3/6	...	3/11	
3, 4, 5	...		3/11	...	4/6	
6, 7, 8	...		4/6	...	4/11	
9, 10, 11	...		4/11	...	5/6	

Lion Clog Works, Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire.

DANCING CLOGS.



Boot Sizes.	Clog Leather.	Boot Leather.
	Price.	Price.
13, 1, 2	... 5/6	... 5/4
3, 4, 5	... 5 6/11	... 6/6
6, 7, 8	... 6/6	... 6/4
9, 10, 11	... 6/11	... 7/6

Plain Dancing Clogs, bottoms made of well seasoned hard wood, with red cap and facings 9d. extra.

Rattles in heels 6d. extra.

Leather Dancing Shoes, soled with hard wood clumps.
2/6 all sizes.

Lion Clog Works, Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire.

List No. 14.

DANCING CLOGS, Flat Bottoms,

made from well seasoned hard wood.



Whole Cut, no side seams.

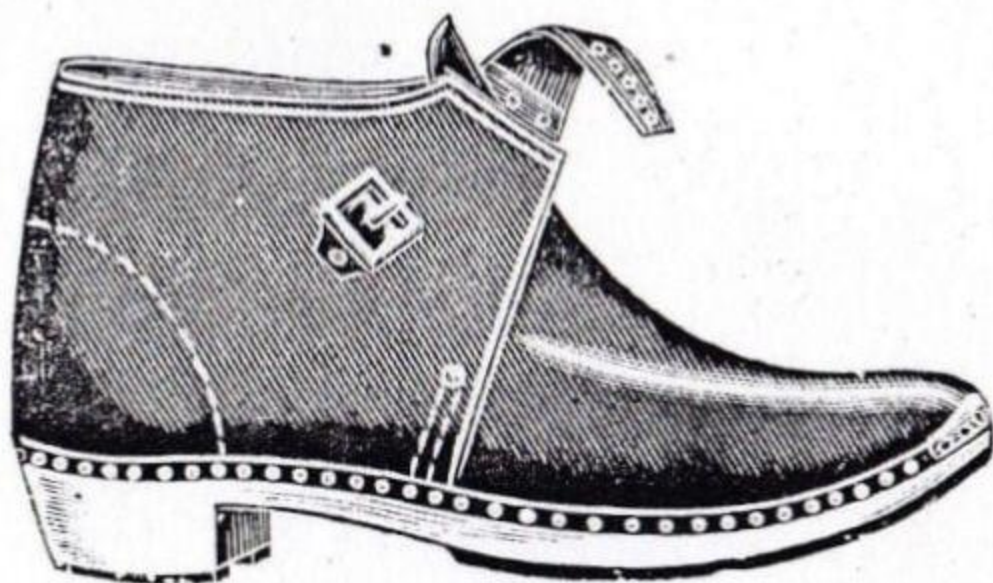
Boot Sizes.		Clog Leather.		Boot Leather.
		Price.		Price.
13, 1, 2	...	5/6	...	5/11
3, 4, 5	...	5/11	...	6/6
6, 7, 8	...	6/6	...	6/11
9, 10, 11	...	6/11	...	7/6

*Hard Wood Clumps sewn on Dancing Shoes,
2/6 per pair any size.*

BUCKLE & STRAP FASTENING.

LIST

No. 27.



Boot Sizes.			Clog Leather.		Boot Leather	
			Price.		Price.	
Youths'	3, 4, 5	...	5/-	6	...	5/1
Men's	6, 7, 8	...	5/1	6	...	6/-
Men's	9, 10, 11	...	6/-	6	...	6/1

If made High Leg as List 29, 6d. per pair extra.

We exchange
any goods
not suitable.

LION CLOG WORKS

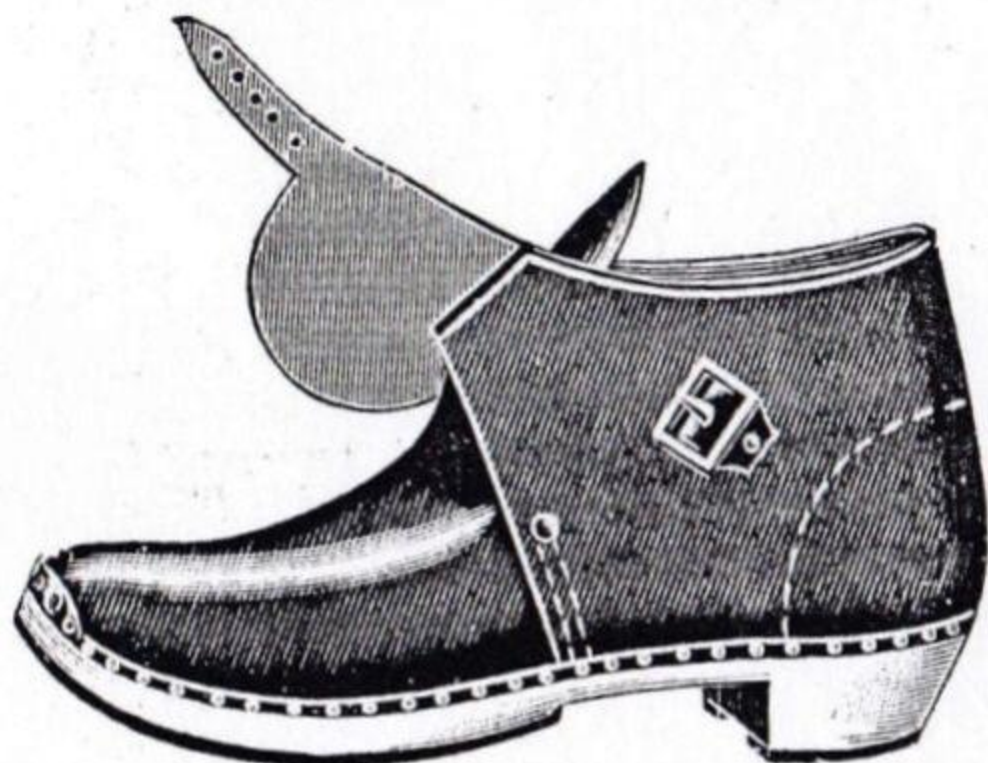


Church Bank, Bolton.

We exchange
any goods
not suitable.

LIST NO. 28.

BUCKLE & FRONT FLAP.



A Good Clog to wear with Leggings.

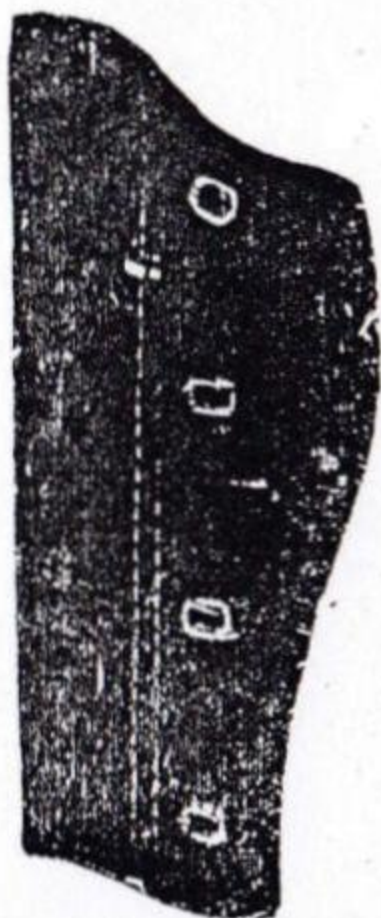
Boot Sizes.		Clog Leather.		Boot Leather.
		Price.		Price.
Youths' 3, 4, 5	...	5/1	...	6/-6
Men's 6, 7, 8	...	6/-6	...	6/11
Men's 9, 10, 11	...	7/6	...	8-11

If made High Leg as List No. 29, 6d. per pair extra.

Lion Clog Works, Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire.

List No. 36.

**NAPOLEON
LEGGINGS.**



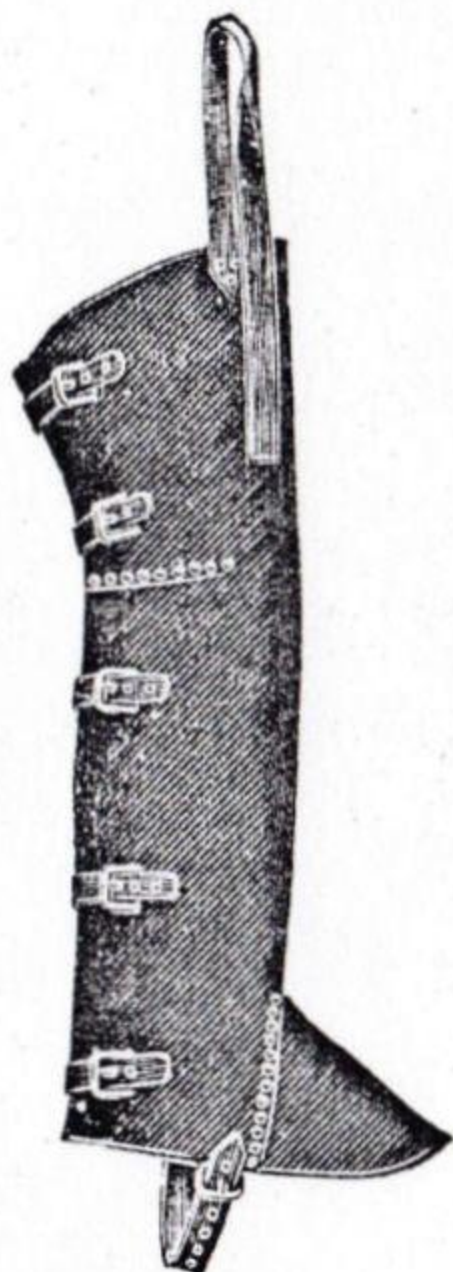
14-inches high.

Boys' 2 to 6, price 5/11.
Men's 7 to 11, price 6/6.

*With Gaiter Fronts,
9d. per pair extra.*

List No. 37.

**WASHING
LEGGINGS.**



27-inches high.

Price 11/6.



This is the FIRST
CASE OF CLOGS
ever shown to
KING.



LION CLOG WORKS.

17. 19. 21. CHURCH BANK. BOLTON



"Clogs were first introduced into Bolton in the year 1337, by the Flemish weavers, thus establishing the Clog as well as the Cotton Trade of Lancashire."

When King George and Queen Mary visited Bolton July 10th, 1913, we had a case of Clogs on the Market Square for public inspection.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.

His Majesty inspected Clogs at the exhibition of Bolton's products.

Their Majesties and the Clogs.—The next thing that particularly interested both the King and Queen was an exhibit of Clogs. The King took from the top of the stand first a large size Clog and then a very small one, and both His Majesty and the Queen examined them closely. Her Majesty remarking to the Mayor of Bolton that they must be warm and dry to the feet, and the Mayor assuring her they were.

The Baby Clogs.—Among the exhibits shown to the King and Queen at Bolton was a case full of Clogs, and one little pair of Baby Clogs quite won the Queen's admiration. She drew the King's attention to them and then laughing lifted them up to examine them. She laid one across her white gloved hand and measured the length with her thumb and forefinger.

This is the first case of Clogs ever shown to a King was the inscription of an exhibit displayed at Bolton. The King appeared much interested, and picked up a small pair so that he might examine the Clogs more closely.

LIST No. 7.

*This CLOG is made from Boot Leathers,
Black Box, Tan Willow, Black or Tan
Patent Leathers, with Plain Wood
Sole, no Irons on bottoms.*



Boot Sizes.	Boot Leather. Price.
Infants' 1, 2, 3	3/3
Infants' 4, 5, 6	3/6
Childs' 7, 8, 9	3/11
Childs' 10, 11, 12	4/6
Girls' 13, 1, 2	4/11
Women's 3, 4, 5	5/6
Women's 6, 7, 8	5/11



*If Irons on Bottoms
6d. per pair
extra.*

Extra Irons & Nails 4¹⁴ per Sep

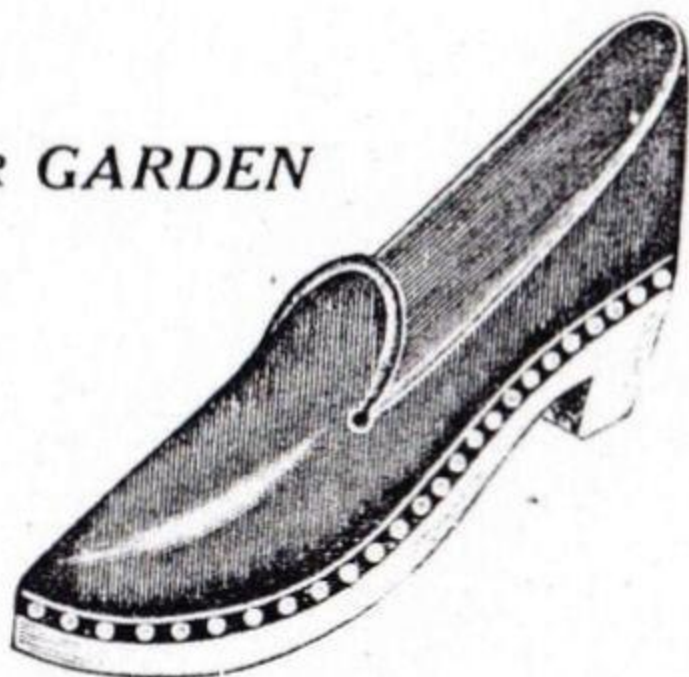
LIST No. 8.

LAUNDRY OR GARDEN CLOG.

To slip on foot.

No fastening.

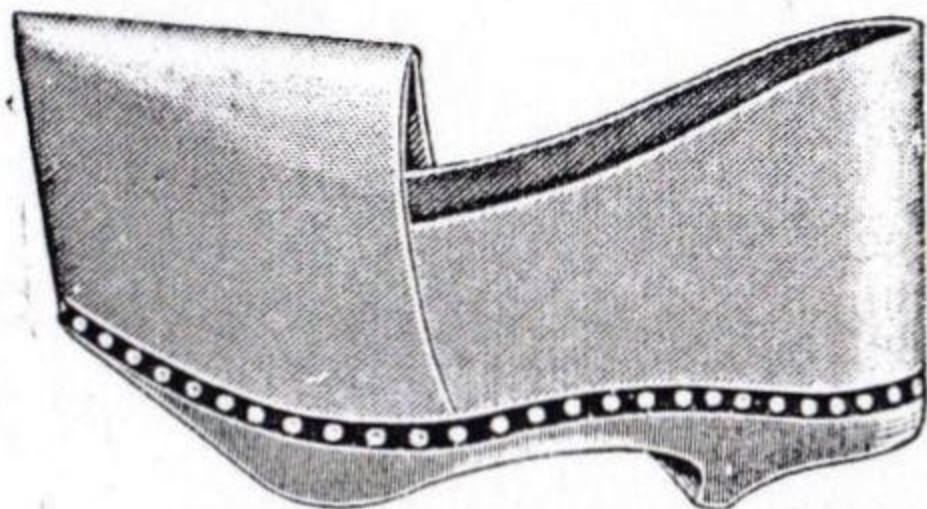
Plain Wood
Soles.



Women's 2 to 7, **5/6**. Men's 8 to 11, **5/11**
Irons or Strips of Leather on Bottoms 6d. extra.

LIST No. 9.

IMITATION DUTCH SABOTS.



Price **8/-**
all sizes.

This Clog is specially got up for use at Entertainments, Carnivals, &c. It is much lighter and fits the foot much better than the ordinary clumsy sabots. Made with Light Brown Leather Uppers and very light Wood Soles. An excellent imitation of a Dutch Clog.

BUYING IN THE RIGHT MARKET

IS AS ESSENTIAL AS WORKING FOR MONEY.



BUY AT FIRST COST

DIRECT FROM FACTORY & SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS.

ESTABLISHED

1857.

LION CLOG WORKS



ESTABLISHED

1857.

Church Bank, Bolton.
Lancashire.

Mail Orders are Despatched per Return.

*All our Clogs are British Made in our own
Factory.*



Single Pairs sold at Wholesale Prices.

BUTTON CLOG.



Boot Sizes.	Clog Leather. Price.	Boot Leather. Price.
1, 2, 3	4/6	4/8
4, 5, 6	4/11	5/0
7, 8, 9	5/6	5/8
10, 11, 12	5/9	6/6
13, 1, 2	6/6	6/8
3, 4, 5	6/8	7/6
6, 7, 8	5/6	5/9

Old Boots made into Clogs 3/- per pair.

Lion Clog Works, Church Bank, Bolton, Lancashire.

FULLEST ECONOMY

CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED
BY GETTING THE

BEST OF EVERYTHING.

LION CLOG WORKS

We know
what is
wanted and
can give you
delivery at
once.



We know
what is
wanted and
can give you
delivery at
once.

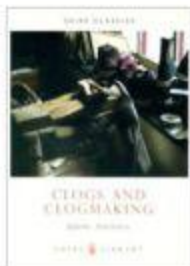
CHURCH BANK, BOLTON,
LANCASHIRE.

Further Reading - Clogs

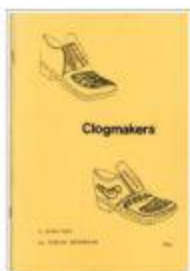
(English language titles only)



Atkinson, Jeremy *Clogs and Clogmaking*, Aylesbury, 1984. Written by an active clog maker, who specialises in making clog soles the traditional way, with cloggers' knives. Well-illustrated with black and white photographs, it includes a brief list of other clog makers.

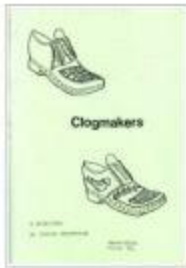


Atkinson, Jeremy *Clogs and Clogmaking*, Botley, 2008. Republished by Shire Books, the 2008 edition no longer includes the list of other clog makers, but there is a list of museums to visit which have collections relevant to clog making.

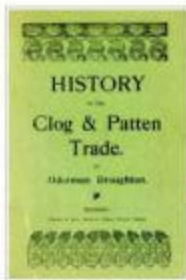


Broomhead, Duncan, *Clogmakers – A Directory*, Manchester, March 1983. A directory of British clog makers identified as being active in the early 1980s, together with some no longer in the trade but who were known within recent memory. Useful illustrations of clog crimps (patterns in the leather uppers).

Further Reading - Clogs



Broomhead, Duncan, *Clogmakers* – A Directory, Manchester, May 1983. An updated edition of the directory with additional illustrations. Both editions are available free of charge as PDF documents. See below for details of availability.



Broughton, Alderman Thomas, *History of the Clog & Patten Trade* Accrington, c1899. Includes an essay by clogger James Butterworth of Manchester. Broughton's booklet endorsed the Flemish weavers origins myth. It includes advertisements for businesses involved in the clog trade, including suppliers of clog blocks, leather, clasps, irons and tools.



Clog Publicity Association, *Clogs*, Hebden Bridge, 1950s. An illustrated booklet for use by cloggers to promote clog wearing. Shows the clog styles available from many cloggers, and suggests where they should be worn. No publication date, but approximately 1950s.



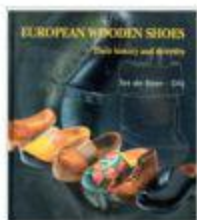
Clyndes, Andrea, *Sparkling Clogs – A Brief History of Walkley Clogs*, Todmorden, 1997. Illustrated with black and white photographs. The history of the Hebden Bridge clog sole works

Further Reading - Clogs

from John Maude, via Frank Walkley, to the new management of the 1990s.



Colne Valley Museum, *The Clog Maker* – An illustrated account of Clog Making in Yorkshire and Lancashire around 1900, Golcar, undated. Illustrations show how a clogger would carve clog soles and make a pair of clogs. Still available from the museum. Check opening times online or via Facebook.



de Boer-Olij, Tet, *European Wooden Shoes – Their history and diversity*, The Netherlands, 2002. Illustrated with colour and black and white photographs, and drawings, this hardback was published by a Dutch klompenmuseum. Wooden shoes from many European countries, including England, are discussed.



Dendermonde, Max and Scholten, Herman, *Wooden Shoes of Holland*, The Netherlands, undated. Illustrated with colour photographs and line drawings, this booklet shows the making of Dutch klompen by traditional and modern methods.

Further Reading - Clogs



Dobson, Bob, *Clattering Clogs*, Blackpool, 1981. An informative and entertaining book, illustrated with black and white photographs. Includes lists of clog dance teachers and clog makers current at the time of publication.



Dobson, Bob, *Concerning Clogs*, Clapham (Yorkshire), 1979. A well-researched and illustrated history of clog making, which rejects the old myth that Lancashire clogs were inspired by wooden shoes worn by Flemish weavers.



Dobson, Bob, *Concerning Clogs*, Blackpool, 1993. An update to the 1979 edition, which includes lists of the cloggers trading in the early 1990s, clog dance teachers, and teams which performed in clogs, whether clog dancers, North West Morris dancers, or performers of other styles. A useful historical record.



Fallon, Sally and Lepp, Jane, *The 1989 Clogmakers/Clogrepairers Directory*, Cheshire, 1989. An updated version of the directory first compiled by Duncan Broomhead in 1983. By 1989 a number of cloggers who had been trading in 1983 were no longer in business.

Further Reading - Clogs



Grew, Francis and de Neergaard Margrethe, *Shoes and Pattens*, Woodbridge, 2006. First published in 1988, this includes black and white photographs and drawings of pattens, believed to be the forerunners of wooden soled clogs.



Hartley, Marie and Ingilby, Joan, *Making Boots, Shoes & Clogs*, Otley, 1997. Illustrated with old and contemporary black and white photographs of clog making, including the Nelsons of Settle, Yorkshire.



Jackson, Michael L., *What Did The Flemish Weavers Ever Do For Us?*, 2021. Examines the myth that Flemish weavers introduced clogs and other innovations to Lancashire in the fourteenth century. A free PDF is available. See below for details.



Jenkins, J. Geraint, *Clog Making* (*Woodworker magazine article*), London, 1962. A short article explaining the use of cloggers' knives to make clog soles. Illustrated with black and white photographs.

Further Reading - Clogs



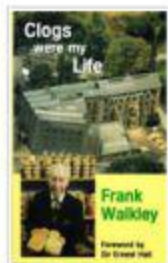
Noorlander, H., *Wooden shoes – their makers and their wearers*, Arnhem, 1978. Illustrated with black and white photographs and drawings. Covers the history of wooden shoes in the Netherlands and other European countries, including England.



Sommerfeld, Adolf, *History of footwear with wooden soles*, Berlin, 1940. A short illustrated history of pattens and clogs republished as a pamphlet by the Klompenmuseum in the Netherlands. In addition to European wooden shoes, footwear in Syria, Korea, and Japan is discussed.



Vigeon, Evelyn, *Clogs or Wooden Soled Shoes*, Journal of the Costume Society, 1977. Black and white photographs and drawings. An excellent history of the development of clogs in Britain. Vigeon rejects the myth that clogs were inspired by the wooden shoes of Flemish weavers.



Walkley, Frank, *Clogs Were My Life*, Lewes, 1998. Frank Walkley's autobiography gives the history of his clog business into the 1980s, and gives an impression of the clog making trade at that time. Walkley is dismissive of 'one man band' rival clog makers.

Further Reading - Clogs



Williams, Launcelot, *The Old Art of Clogging* (*Lancashire Life* article), Manchester, 1953. A short article about the display of clogger's tools in the Castle Museum, York, and an explanation of how clogs were made entirely by hand, largely a lost art by the 1950s.

Titles by year of publication

- | | |
|--------|--|
| c.1899 | Broughton, Alderman Thomas , <i>History of the Clog & Patten Trade</i> , Accrington. |
| 1940 | Sommerfield, Adolf , <i>History of footwear with wooden soles</i> , Berlin. |
| 1950s | Clog Publicity Association , <i>Clogs</i> , Hebden Bridge. |
| 1953 | Williams, Launcelot , <i>The Old Art of Clogging</i> (<i>Lancashire Life</i> article), Manchester. |
| 1962 | Jenkins, J. Geraint , <i>Clog Making</i> (<i>Woodworker magazine</i> article), London. |
| 1977 | Vigeon, Evelyn , <i>Clogs or Wooden Soled Shoes</i> , Journal of the Costume Society. |

Further Reading - Clogs

- 1978 **Noorlander, H.**, *Wooden shoes – their makers and their wearers*, Arnhem
- 1979 **Dobson, Bob**, *Concerning Clogs*, Clapham (Yorkshire).
- 1981 **Dobson, Bob**, *Clattering Clogs*, Blackpool.
- 1983 **Broomhead, Duncan**, *Clogmakers – A Directory*, Manchester.
- 1984 **Atkinson, Jeremy** *Clogs and Clogmaking*, Aylesbury.
- 1989 **Fallon, Sally and Lepp, Jane**, *The 1989 Clogmakers/Clogrepairers Directory*, Cheshire.
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- 1997 **Clyndes, Andrea**, *Sparking Clogs – A Brief History of Walkley Clogs*, Todmorden.
- 1997 **Hartley, Marie and Ingilby, Joan**, *Making Boots, Shoes & Clogs*, Otley.
- 1998 **Walkley, Frank**, *Clogs Were My Life*, Lewes.

Further Reading - Clogs

- 2002 **de Boer, Tet**, *European Wooden Shoes – Their history and diversity*, The Netherlands.
- 2006 **Grew, Francis and de Neergaard Margrethe**, *Shoes and Pattens*, Woodbridge.
- 2008 **Atkinson, Jeremy** *Clogs and Clogmaking*, Botley.
- 2021 **Jackson, Michael L.**, *What Did The Flemish Weavers Ever Do For Us?*, Adlington, Lancashire.

Undated

Colne Valley Museum, *The Clog Maker*, Golcar, Yorkshire, possibly 1990s.

Dendermonde, Max and Scholten, Herman, *Wooden Shoes of Holland*, The Netherlands.

Availability of free PDF editions

A number of the publications are either out of copyright, or their authors have given permission for them to be distributed as PDFs.

Further Reading - Clogs

Some have been made available in Facebook groups, but only for downloading by group members**. Copies can be made available on request by e-mail. Please submit a request via the Facebook page of **Seven Stars Sword and Step Dancers**, which is found at

<https://www.facebook.com/7StarsSwordandStep>

This Facebook page currently has links to hundreds of Google Photos albums of photographs of clogs, and images of clog-related documents. 'Like' the page to see notifications of new material added to it.

** PDFs relevant to clog making are posted in appropriate Facebook groups, subject in some cases to approval by the group's admin team.